

## special collections



### douglas Library

queen's university at kingston

kingston ontario canada



# LETTER

FROM A

# Parliament man

TO HIS

## FRIEND,

Concerning the Proceedings of the House of COMMONS this last Sessions, begun the 13th of October, 1675.

Printed in the Year, 1675.

A. t. ... 75.252

#### Α

#### LETTER from a

# Parliament man

To his FRIEND,

Concerning the Proceedings of the House of COMMONS this last Session, &c.

SIR,

See you are greatly Scandalized at our flow and confufed Proceedings. I confess you have cause enough, but
were you but within these Walls for one half day, and
saw the strange Make and Complexion that this House
sof, you would wonder as much that ever you wondred
it it: For we are such a pied Parliament, that none can say
of what Colour we are; for we consist of old Cavaliers, old
Round-heads, Indigent Courtiers, and true Country Genilenen; the two latter are most numerous, and would in pronen; the two latter are most numerous, and would in proability bring things to some Issue, were they not clogged
with the humerous uncertainties of the former. For the
old Cavalier grown Aged, and almost past his Vice, is damnable Godly, and makes his doating Piety more a Plague to

the World, than his youthful Debauchery was: For he so much a By got to the Bishops, that he forces his Loyalty strike Sail to his Religion, and could be content to pare t Nails a little of the Civil Government, so you would but I him sharpen the Ecclesiastical Tallons; which behaviour his so exasperates the Round-head, that he on the other har cares not what Increases the Interest of the Grown receive fo he can but diminish that of the Miter: so that the Roune head had rather enflave the Man, than the Conscience; Th Cavalier rather the Conscience than the Man, there being fufficient stock of Animosity as proper Matter to wor upon.

Upon these therefore the Courtier mutually plays: For i any Anticourt motion be made, he gains the Round-head either to oppose or absent, by telling them, If they will joys him now, he will joyn with them for Liberty of Conscience. And when any Affair is started on the behalf of the Countrey. he affures the Cavaliers, If they will then stand by him, be will then joyn with them in promoting a Bill against the Fanatiques. Thus play they on both hands, that no Motion of a publick nature is made, but they win upon the one or other of them; and by this Art gain a Majority against the Country Gentlemen, which otherwise they would never have: Wherefore it were happy that we had neither Round-head, nor Cavalier in the House; for they are each of them so Prejudicate against the other, that their sitting bere signifies nothing but their Fostering their old Venome, and lying at Catch to fnap every advantage to bear down each other, though it be in the destruction of their Countrey.

For if the Round heads bring in a good Bill, the old Cavalier opposes it; for no other reason, but because they brought it in. So that as the poor English Silk-meavers, are feign to hire a French-man to Sell their Ribbons: So are the Round-heads a Cavalier, to move for those Bills they defire should pass, which so sowers the Round-head, that he revenges that Carriage upon any Bill the Cavalier offers; and the Rage and Pallion of the one and other, are so powerful, that it blinds them both, that neither perceives the Advan(3) ge they give the Courtier, to abuse both them and their ountrey too: so that if either of them do any Good, it is

nly out of pure Envy against the other. Thus you see how re are yoaked, and feeing this, you may cease your admira-

on that we offer at all, and do just nothing.

Nor is this Division alone of the House all we have to ment (for Death, that common Cure, does now every day ssen this evil) but that which is more our misery, is, that pose Gentlemen who are truly for the Good of their Country, vill not be perswaded to stand upon the sure Basis of Ratisal Principles (like Workmen too presumptive of their Judgnentsthat will not Build by rule) but rather affect the most ofe standing on the Sandy soundation of Heat and Huour: By reason of which they often do as much harm as pod, and yet perceive it not; this is the fore evil we are nder. For I would not doubt the Countries carrying it from he Court in every Vote, let the Courtiers use all the Art they puld, would the Country Gentlemen but give themselves the ouble to enform their understandings a little, and not suffer nemfelves to be hurried by a heedlefsInadvertency into vulgar lotions. Which, if well examined, are directly contrary to ieir honest intentions; For lack of which they totally mistake heir Interest, fall foul on their Friends, support their Enimies, nd carry on the defigns of the Court, whill they aim at the ervice of their Countrey. For if they would take the pains ut to think what is the greatest Enemy in the World, that inglish Law and Liberty always bad, still bath, and ever must ave; It may be the refult of fuch a thought would fay, it was incroaching Prerogative. Well, if then they would but beg rom themselves but so much seriousness, as to think this feand thought, to check this Prerogative, which is to dangerous n Enemy to our Laws and Liberties, peradventure that hought would answer, In suppressing all they could its Creaures and Dependants, and supporting Such, whose Interest it is o keep Prerogative within its just bounds. Now could they be revail'd with but to think a third thought, it would Land hem at the full and fatisfactory Solution of the Quellion, nd will hold in every thing. But I will put it in a Cafe wherein we are most apt to Err, and wherein we reckon no less than Piety to play the Fool, to the end you may so how miserably we are cheated and abused, by sucking in the untried Notions that Education, the Arts of others, or our ow Ignorance have imposed upon us.

The third thought therefore shall be this: Which are mo the Creatures and Supporters of boundless Prerogative, Prelate, or dissenting Protestants? The answer to which must, and ca be no otherwise, The Prelates. Well then, if we would not reduce this to Practice, and fay, The greatest Friends to Prere gative are the Prelates, the greatest Enemies to our Laws an Liberties is Prerogative. The only way therefore to restrai Prerogative, is to do, What? To fortifie and strengthen th Yoke of the Prelates over the Neck of the People? No. (Surely this were an odd and a barbarous kind of Reasoning But to give Liberty to differting Protestants, as the best means t keep up the Ballance against boundless Prerogative. For the must and never can be otherwise ( unless by Accident, and b Miltake) than Friends to Liberty: But the Prelates neithe are nor can be otherwise than Creatures to Prerogative, for a their Promotions, Dignities, and Domination depends upon it

The same might be said concerning the only Ancient and true Strength of the Nation, the Legal Militia, and a stand. ing Army. The Militia must, and can never be otherwise than for English Liberty, 'cause else it doth destroy it felf; but a standing Force can be for nothing but Prerogative, by whom it hath its idle Living and Subsistance. I could instance also in many other Particulars, but our Inadvertency in this, is demonstration enough how much we are cheated by the common and hackney Notions imposed upon us; and this is almost the cause of all the Error we commit. For missing our true Footing, you fee we have run in the mistaken Notion of being for the Church so long, till we have almost destroyed the State, and advanced Prerogative so much by suppressing Nonconformity, that it's well nigh beyond our reach or power to put Check to it, and hed not Time, and but an indifferent Observation, shewed us how much we were abused in this

(5)

natter: And that a Lay-Conformist and a Fanatique can live as uietly and neighbourly together (would the Prelates but futer them) as any in the World, we had ruined our selves oast all recovery. For by our Bouying up the Biffi ps in their narsh and irreconcileable Spirit, in stead of Healing, we have so fed and nourished the Discontents throughout the Kingdom, that I think nothing keeps the Fire from flaming, out afresh in another intestine War but the bare circumstance of Opportunity only; and how long that will be able to restrain Passions that are made Wild by Oppression, is worthy a very serious Consideration; and therefore there is hardly any thing more a Wonder to wise Men, than to see the Clergie run at this rate upon the Dissenters: wherefore fince the Nonconformists have given so large and ample a Tettimony of their willingness to live Peaceably, if yet notwithstanding the Clergie will not suffer them to be quiet in their Families and their Houses, I doubt, they may at one time or other, drive them into the Field, and then it may exceed their Divine Art to Conjure them down again; for he sees but little, that sees not the English Temper is better to be Led than Driven. And therefore I think it would not be more a Vanity, to compel the Lidies to wear Queen Elizabeths Ruff, than to force the Nonconformifts to be dreft in her Religion.

Nor yet are these all the Arts we are under: For we have a Gang that Huff, and bear themselves high on the Countrey fide, but earn only for the Court; these lay out their Craft in putting the House upon little trifling things, and spend and waste the Mettle thereof, upon such rittiful Pickadilloes, as 'tis next to a shame for an English Parliament so much as to mention. These start a sierce Dispute about some little Matter, and keep a bluster as if none were such faithful Patriots as they, when they do it on purpose only to while out the Time, and thin the House, by tiring the honest Country Gentry in so tedious, fruitless, and trifling attendance. Do but move things worthy a Parliament; as that we may have our old known Rights of Annual Parliaments ascertained : That none that are or shall be Bribed by any Place or Office, shall

(6)

ever sit in this House: That Parliaments ought not to be Prorogued, Adjourned, or Dissolved, till all Petitions are heard,
and the Aggrievances of the People redressed; with many
things more of as great Importance; O then, forsooth, their
pretended Loyalty (which in plain English is easily understood) will not abide such unmannerly and clownish Debates
as these, and twenty such little shreds of Non-sense are impertinently urged in stead of Argument.

But further, These Country-Court Engines, after they have taken the Measures of the House, at the opening of every Session, by our thanks for the gracious Speech, which being the true Pulse of the House; if it happen to come so hard as speaks us but faint and cool to the one thing necessary, (the matter of Money) then they know what will follow, that the Court will get no Grift that Seffions; and though the Court in indignation could turn them Home on the Morrow, yet it must consult its Reputation a little, restrain its Resentments, and fuffer them to fit about a fix weeks, or two months, and then they affure the Court, fince they can get no good by them, they shall take no harm; and therefore to stop them from some worthy Undertaking, they by their seigned Zeal against Court-Corruptions, put them upon Impeaching fome Treasurer, Gouncellor, or Minister of State; and having spent half our time about this, the rest is spent for the Clergie upon Church-Work, which we have been so often put upon and tired with these many Seffions: Though Partiality unbecomes a Parliament, who ought to lay the whole Body that we represent a like easie, Nonconformists, as well as Conformists, for we were chosen by both, and with that intention that we should oppress neither. To lay one part therefore of the Body on a Pillow, and the other on a Rack, forts our Wisdem little, but our Justice worse. You now see all our Shapes, fave only the Indigents, concerning whom I need fay but little, for their Voies are publickly saleable for a Guiny, and a Dinner every day in the Week, unless the House be upon Money, or a Minister of State: For that is their Hirvest; and then they make their Earnings suit the Work they are about, which inclines them most constantly as sure

Clyants to the Court. For what with gaining the one and faving the other, they now and then adventure a Vote on the Countrey side; but the dread of Dissolution makes them strait tack about. The only thing we are obliged to them for, is, that they do nothing Gratis, but make every Tax as well Chargeable to the Court, as burthensome to the Countrey, and save no Mans Neck, but they break his Purse. And yet when all is said, did but the Country Gentry rightly understand the interest of Liberty, let the Courtiers and Indigents do what they could, they might yet at last deserve the Name of a worthy English Parliament; Which that we may

do, is not more passionately your desire, than it also is of.

Sir,

Tour most bumble

Servant.

G.S.W

T. E







